

## NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

## THE PARNELLITES ACCUSING THE GOVERNMENT OF TREACHERY.

The Comptroller on the Franchise Inviting a Reduction in the Number of Irish Constituencies—Efforts to Defeat It.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Confidences and caucuses on the franchises and redistribution schemes are still the order of the day. The rank and file of each party want a chance to express their views on the agreement which is understood to have been made between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, and the extremists of both parties propose to make at least one more effort to overthrow the compromise. A caucus of Liberal members will be held at the Foreign Office on Monday next, and the Conservatives will meet in conference on the following day at the Carlton Club.

The Irish Home Rule members are becoming uneasy over the new complexion of affairs between the two great parties. It is now pretty well settled that Mr. Gladstone has promised the Conservatives a reduction in the number of Irish constituencies in consideration of Tory support of the Franchise bill. The politicians throughout the country strongly supported the Franchise bill in its passage through the House, and that without their votes the majority of the bill could not scuttle as to the other effects of a defeat.

These complaints the Government answers that the Irish support of the franchise bill was not given to obtain a larger constituency for Ireland, but to a merely selfish impulse to do the best for themselves and Ireland. In regard to other measures, they have alternately supported and opposed them, according to the caprice of the moment. The government, therefore, does not regard them as able to be protected, but rather as lawless ones who are to take care of themselves, and who are now quite welcome to do so.

## THE BOER FREEDOMERS.

## Their Reported Submission Discredited at the British War Office.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Since the reported submission of the filibusters in Bechuanaland, East Derby, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, refuses to believe that the trouble is settled, or is even in a fair way for settlement without, at least, a display on the part of England of an overwhelming force. His lordship is not accessible to-night, but a high official in the Colonial Office who has very confidential relations with its chief explained the situation as follows:

"The office does not believe that the Boer marauders in Montsia's territory have made any effectual submission. The statement to that effect comes in the shape of an unofficial despatch through Reuter's agency. These despatches are generally accurate, but are sometimes nonsensical through the failure of agents to obtain access to official records. The press, however, refers to it as of the latter kind. It is said in one of the reports that the Boers are connected with the former negotiations for peace between Sir Horatio Robinson and Major-General Duffield and their men. This was done, and at the same time President King was notified by the Board that no further credit was to be given to Brown's instructions, which were made to him in the interim negotiations with Brown, which caused the failure of the bands were kept in a small book which Mr. King had in his possession. So far as we know, more than \$200,000 of these acceptances of Brown's are out. The capital of the bank is \$200,000 and the surplus \$15,000. It is not known where the funds have been invested, but the amount of the capital and surplus is \$215,000, and the preceding year \$20,500."

The amount of gold certificates issued by the United States amounted to \$90,838,363, of which amount \$16,769,000 was for the sinking fund, \$1,300,000 for the post office, and \$3,700,000 for the coast guard, while the remaining \$53,000 were exchanged into 3 per cent.

The statement of assets and liabilities for Sept. 30, 1884, shows that the general balance was \$1,000,000, and the amount of gold certificates issued by the United States for the year ended June 30, 1883, was \$63,570,431.

From Nov. 1, 1883, to Nov. 1884, the reserve account increased from \$160,282,515 to \$18,970,290.

During a portion of the year, and since its close, the amount of United States notes received by the Treasury, including the amount paid to the Bank of England, was greater than for several years past. The amount received to Sept. 30, 1884, since the resumption of specie payments, was \$2,48,140,578. This was the largest amount ever received by the Treasury, and the amount in circulation was \$10,501,200. As usual, the amount outstanding reached the highest point in the spring, with a maximum of \$11,000,000, an average rate before the summer.

The increase in the amount of fractional silver coin held in the Treasury was nearly \$2,000,000, and under the terms of the protracted and extremely tritely drawn up contract for enforcing her side of treaties when they are once made. Officially speaking, the rights of the United States in the Bank of England are sacred in English eyes as those of any Englishman. The matter, however, has practically passed out of the hands of the Colonial Office, and we are told that the Boers are now fully safe in the knowledge that the Boers will never voluntarily yield unless their demands are granted.

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The amount of fractional currency redeemed during the year was \$20,629, less than one-half the amount redeemed during the preceding year. The amount of gold certificates issued by the United States notes for the sinking fund, post office, and coast guard, while the preceding year \$20,500.

The amount of standard silver dollars coined to Sept. 30, 1884, was \$10,501,200. As usual, the amount outstanding reached the highest point in the spring, with a maximum of \$11,000,000, an average rate before the summer.

**EXPLOSION IN IRELAND.**

Expllosion in a House in Tralee while it was under Police Protection.

DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—An attempt was made at Tralee last night, which nearly proved successful, to destroy with dynamite the residence of Mr. Samuel Hussey, known as Edinburn House. Many of the windows and a portion of the eastern wall of the house were badly shattered. All the members of the family were in the house at the time, but nobody was injured. This was an exceedingly bold outrage, as the house was under police protection, and the explosion took place only a short distance from the house. After the explosion the house looked as though it had been demolished. A split several inches wide was made in the roof, and a jagged hole from the ground to the roof. Great excitement prevails in Cork, where Mr. Hussey is exiled, and it has been known that a plot existed against his life.

In another explosion a house was placed in the sewer under the back part of the house. After the explosion the house looked as though it had been demolished. A split several inches wide was made in the roof, and a jagged hole from the ground to the roof. Great excitement prevails in Cork, where Mr. Hussey is exiled, and it has been known that a plot existed against his life.

Mr. Hussey, a widower, is still lingering in a critical condition from the wounds received from Mme. Hugues' revolver.

**MME. HUGUES'S FATAL REVENGE.**

Paris is enthusiastic in admiration of her for shooting her slanderer.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—M. Morin, member of the Chamber of Deputies, whose wife shot M. Morin yesterday, and who was arrested along with her, has been set at liberty. He says that Morin had been continually sending insulting letters and postal cards to his wife, M. Hugues, has spoken in public praise of his wife for avenging the calumnies which were heaped upon her. Mme. Hugues avers that she would not have been so long a target if it had not been for her husband. She is keeping quiet about her from such an act. The slander circulated by Morin was that, previously to her marriage to M. Hugues, she was the mistress of M. Lenormant, whose wife was trying to obtain a separation. After he was wounded yesterday Morin wrote a declaration, in which he said:

"The public is enthusiastic in admiration of Mme. Hugues."

**Germany's Military Administration Attacked.**

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—In the Reichstag to-day the debate on the budget for 1885 was resumed. Hon. Dr. von Schleiden, Prussian Minister of War, on the other hand, maintained the excellence of the present system. It was agreed that the military budget for 1885 must be increased in the preceding year. Of the amount \$100,000,000, the sum for the army was to be increased by \$10,000,000, and for the navy by \$5,000,000.

The Treasurers now sees the recommendation annually made, that an amount be appropriated sufficient to restore salaries in his office to the amounts formerly paid.

**A Committee in the Gray House.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The government has come into possession of the house of Senator B. F. Butler, which was the residence of President Arthur for some time, and which then became known as the Gray House. The latest occupant of the house was Senator Jones of Nevada, who was the lesser at the time President Arthur made his residence there.

When the government leased it for the use of Congress it was to be used as a temporary office, and it is a common place to say that the Gray House is the name of the association.

It was recently sold to a Mrs. Davis, who is charging Lord Colville with having his daughter with him.

Lord Colville, who is in command of the forces, will be held responsible for his conduct.

The public is enthusiastic in admiration of Mme. Hugues.

**Hong Kong's Fatal Allowance.**

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Mr. Harrison, the solicitor for the widower, has written a letter to the *Telegraph* in which he says he has charge respecting the affairs of Mr. B. F. Butler, who is charging Lord Colville with having his daughter with him.

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**Conservative Victory in Ireland.**

BRUNSWICK, Nov. 28.—A Parliamentary election has been held in county Down to-day for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused by the succession of Viscount de Lissadell, the late member for the constituency.

The New York *Advertiser* says that the Conservative candidate, Mr. B. F. Butler, who is charging Lord Colville with having his daughter with him,

will not be regarded as an admission of their

success, as he has sent checks for a large sum to the Conservative candidate.

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**Threatened Mutiny in India.**

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Very large quotes from private letters received from officials in India say that there is a dangerous condition of affairs in the country. The feelings of the natives were never so excited against England as at the present time, and foreign emissaries are working among the natives, stirring up trouble. The Indian army has been sent to reinforce the forces in high command, have sent to England urgent despatches to the Indian government, and the rebels are taking steps in order to bring about a revolution.

The government has been warned that it is on the eve of a great trial.

**Christians Expelled from China.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Catholic mission here has advised that the Vicar of Canton has closed all the chapels there, and has also raised the entire Catholic priesthood. A missionary who has arrived at Canton from France says that the Christians in the western provinces are in a state of alarm, and that the Chinese authorities in the northern provinces issued an order to expel the missionaries. The Chinese government has issued a circular to the effect that the decree was reversed, and the missionaries take up the protection of the Chinese government.

**Great Socialist Society in Austria.**

VIENNA, Nov. 28.—The police have discovered an extensive socialist society which reaches throughout the whole empire of Austria. Several important arrests have been made.

**Ten Persons Drowned.**

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The lake Luke Bruce has been in collision with the steamer Durango in the English Channel. The Durango was sunk and twenty-four persons were drowned.

## UNCLE SAM'S BIG POCKETBOOK.

The Treasurer of the United States Answers an Account of its Contents.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The annual report of the Treasurer of the United States has been made to the Senate of the United States. It shows that the total revenue of the Government in 1883 was less than that of 1882 by \$10,767,712, having been \$49,510,669 in 1882, while it is \$49,267,581. The decrease in the receipts from customs was \$19,639,007, in the receipts from internal revenue \$23,131,296, and in the receipts from miscellaneous sources \$8,849,248. From the aggregate of these items should be deducted an increase of \$1,854,840 in the receipts from sales of public lands.

The net expenditures aggregated \$244,195,244, a decrease from the amount in 1882 of \$21,281,893. The surplus applicable to the reduction of the public debt amounted to \$104,393,625, a decrease of \$24,155,811 from that of the previous year. The aggregate amount of gold and silver coin and bullion held by the Treasury decreased from \$32,150,809 in 1882 to \$30,705,487. The gross assets increased from \$456,119,817 in 1882 to \$459,690,249.

There was no change in the amount of unexpended funds of the Treasury during the fiscal year, \$29,514,665 being still charged as available funds of the Post Office Department remain as on June 30, 1883, \$29,514,665.

There was collected during the fiscal year from the national banks \$63,021,668 on account of state and national debts owing on their circulate, and to the extent of \$1,000,000 of the same due and payable to the bank, and that amount deposited in the banks submitted to the directors. Mr. King takes the entire responsibility on his own shoulders, and will prepare a statement at an early day.

It is claimed that Mr. King's draft without security and in an irregular way, on his own responsibility, was without the knowledge of the bank, and that he broke from her and began running up and down and uttering the most frantic language, and that he will be compelled to do so again.

He is to be held responsible for the damage done to his wife and little children silent.

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